WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV---NUMBER 126.

The Intelligencer.

The Weston Democrat of last week con tains the report of the special Senate committee to whom was referred, at the late session of the Legislature, the question whether the present apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates ought to be changed so as to give Messrs. J. M. Bennett (chairman)

This committee consisted David Goff, M. S. Grantham, George Loomis, Ira J. McGinnis, Winston Shelton, R. F. Dennis and Alfred Caldwell. All of these Senators, except Mr. Caldwell, reported in favor of reapportioning the representation so as to give each county in the State at least one delegate, and also in favor of adding one delegate to the following counties, viz.: Wetzel, Taylor, Barbour, Lewis, Ritchie, Wood Jackson, Cabell and Greenbrier. Mr Caldwell dissented on the following grounds, as stated by himself :

"I claim that the county of Ohio should have two additional delegates, and dissent from so much of the report as recommends that each county shall have

The new apportionment would make the total number of delegates 77 instead of 65 as now. Of these the First Congressional District would have 25, the Second 25, and the Third 27. Ohio county would have, as now, four delegates, and Kanawha and Wood would have three each in stead of 2 as now, while Barbour, Berkeley, Cabell, Greenbrier, Harrison, Jack son, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Ritchie and

The present representation is based upon the census of 1870, at which time the population of the State was 442,014, giving to each delegate an average consti that the present population is 526,957, and that the same rate of progression will State 77 delegates. Mr. Caldwell con tends that Ohio county with an estimated population this year of 38,029, should have, in order to be on equality with such a county as Lewis, (the estimated population of which is set down at 12,571 for this year) six delegates, inasmuch as the same division, viz: 6,800, will give Ohio county 5 4-6 and Lewis county 1 5-6. But Mr. Bennett (we take it the figures in the Democrat are his) contends that this rule does not apply, but that the rule of excesses ought to govern. That is to say, that while Lewis county would have an excess of 5,771 over her present ratio, or say 5.6 upon her one representative, by a county of the same division. The surface of the bank before the av 5.6 upon her one representative Ohio county would not have quite one

half upon each one of her present repre population, is combined with that of "excess" by Mr. Bennett's committee. This argument (of territory) is probably admissable, as it is the same observed in the representation of States in the Federal Union but it is not an argumen why 11,725 excess of population be disfranchised in this county. Mr. Bennett's excess of 5,771 persons in Lewis county, over and above his divisor of 6.800, is just as much and no more enti-

The fallacy of this statement consists

in this, that when the 52,120 inhabitants referred to are given 8 delegates (as proposed) there will be no excess at all. There will actually be a small "excess" on the wrong side of the books, because 8 will only divide into 52,120 about 6,515 times, instead of the 6,800 that it ought to. Now the point we make is this, viz: that inasmuch as there is no excess what-ever, in the four counties named, to be unrepresented under the new apportionment proposed, why should the excess in this county be unrepresented?

Proceedings in the Court of Im

peachment.

The court was called to order at the usual hour yesterday morning.

Witness for the State, Mr. Harrison, cashier of the Shepherdstown Bank, was

He said the bank had been a State de pository since February 22, 1873; that the State deposits got to the bank in the way of drafts and otherwise; that they arose chiefly in the district; the check were cashier's checks on banks of Nev York, sent to witness by Treasurer Burdett; that he never had any conversation with John S. Burdett in regard to a bonus to be paid him; that in Charleston, in April, 1873, William T. Burdett wished to negotiate a loan with witness' bank for \$2,500; that the conversation about this was with Treasurer Burdett, in the Treasurer's office; that he said that he did not think his son (William T.) would like to pay over 0 per cent interest: that the loan was obtained for the first year at 0 per cent, afterward at 8 per cent.

The question by Manager Stewart, what was the usual rate of interest charged by your bank to borrowers in 1878? was objected to. York, sent to witness by Treasurer Bu

The objection was sustained by the

Senator Dennis called for the ayes and noes on the question of allowing the question to be propounded to and an awared by the witness. Result—ayes 18, noes 4, Messra. Arnett, Price, McGinnis witness the court adjourned.

and Guston voting in the negative. The witness answered that 10 per cent was tusual rate charged by his bank.

The question by the Managers, Why did you give Wm. T. Burdett a loan at 6 per cent when your rate was 10 per cent, was objected to.

Council A root would be a missing with business which is designed

Counsel Arnett said that a witness could

ot be asked for his own private motive.
The question was allowed.
The witness said the negotiation was nade with the Board of Directors of the

fore mentioned, John S. Burdett said be would endorse and give collateral securi-ty for the loan to Wm. T. Burdett. John S. Burdett said he would favor the bank S. Burdett said he would favor the bank with deposits if he could. John S. Burdett paid the interest on the loan, having come to attend a certain meeting at Shepherdstown. The negotiable loan was fortwelve months. The bank generally discounted paper for 00 or 90 days. Witness gave the names of the directors of the bank. Next June it would be three years since that loan was negotiated. The note had been renewed June 12, '74, and June 15, '75. The note has not yet been paid nor reduced:

respondent.

The question was allowed, modified by inserting "custom" instead of "rules," and the witness said that a rule was established that sixty days paper curtailed one-fourth, and ninety day paper one-fourth,

oot pay the note and keep the stock" which the Shepherdstown Bank held as collateral. "The stock is paying 10 per cent premium."

ent premium."

J. S. Burdett said that this loan was o. o. Durdett said that this loan was ranted to pay for bank stock subscribed or by Wm. T. Burdett in the Kanawha Julley Bank

Bank.

They had been paying S per cent. Wint. Burdett had an audience with the board of directors of the bank before the loan was made. He (Burdett) was not present when the loan was made. The check for the balance of the interest (part of which was paid the bank by J. S. Burdett's check.

Mr. Sheppard stated that on the 3d Mr. Sheppard stated that on the 3d or 4th of September, in Wheeling, he had a conversation with John S. Burdett, in which he (Burdett) asked him to compare notes with Mr. Harrison, who had been summoned to testify in the case, and he wanted them to let him down easy—as casy as possible. He (Burdett) thought that Harrison had deceived himself as well as the bank.

"The four counties of Taylor, Greenbrier, Ritchie and Jackson represent 52,120 inhabitants, which exhibits an extense of 24,920 unrepresented, and the aggregate excess in Ohio is 11,725."

The fallacy of this statement of the s

was endorsed by a certificate of stock in the Kanawha Valley Bank, of Charleston, W. Va. He stated that the money was loaned to Burdett at 6 per cent, while the ordinary rate charged by the bank was from 10 to 12 per cent.

Manager Good asked what the motive was which induced the bank to loan W. T. Burdett the money at 6 per cent, to which question Counselor Arnett objected, on the ground that the witness prior to the transaction under consideration had never had any conversation with John S. Burdett or his son, and the question as to motives was therefore with John S. Burdett or his sob, and the question as to motives was therefore irrelevant and had no bearing upon the question proper for the consideration of the court. The witness had been called to testify to facts, not motives.

Mr. Good stated that the object of the

Managers was to find out what arrange-ment had been made as an inducement to nent had been made as an inducement to oan this money to Burdett at a rate of nerest unusual by the bank. He would nodify the question by asking what igreement was made.

agreement was made.
Mr. Mathews answered that no proposition had been made by Burdett untiafter the loan had been effected. Mr. Good asked what arrangement was

Mr. Good asked what arrangement was then made. The question was objected to by counsel for defense, but ordered to be allowed by a vote of the Senate. Mr. Mathews then stated that Burdett

Mr. Mathews then stated that Burdett (W. T.) after receiving the money stated that the bank would lose nothing by the favor shown him as we will keep a deposit of \$25,000 in your bank permanently. He (Mathews) stated that this note was drawn for aix months and had been renewed every six months ever since, that it had never been curtailed, that usually the bank only discounted paper for four months and that the note was still running.

Mr. Harrison (recalled) stated that Mr. Harrison (recalled) stated tha

John S. Burdett was not known to their bank except as the endorser for his son. The question by Manager Stewart, what was the usual rate of interest charged by your bank to borrowers in 1878? was objected to.

Counsel Morrow said that the witness should not be permitted to testify that the bank paid a greater rate than was although by law.

Manager Stewart said that the question's object was to show that J. S. Burdett secured the money at a very low rate of interest.

Manager Good said that they intended to show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft show that Mr. Burdett (J. S.) was getting money at a very low rate to pay loft when the before the Board of Directors of the bank and give him an answer, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent, which he did, agreeing to give one per cent. stock in the Kanawha Valley Bank that which he did, agreeing to give one pe was paying him 10 per cent.

Manager Carlile said the object of the but had ceased to do so since the Legisla but had ceased to do so since the aegua-ture had increased the rate of interest to 4 per cent. Since the passage of this act the deposits had decreased to eight or nine thousand dollars. He accounted for the decrease partly from the fact that two other depositories had been established

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Editors Intelligencer:

It has long been the custom, that the session of Congress immediately preceding the election of the President is largely occupied with business which is designed to bear directly on that event. Perhaps it is to be deplored that such is the case, but it is too much to hope for any speedy or, therough reformation.

but it is too much to hope for any speedy or thorough reformation.

It is entirely plain that the present Congress is observing this custom with real. We have a sample of its work in the debate on the amnesty bill. "And as one of the people, the writer desires to express his utter disgust with the whole matter as thus far conducted. In ao doing, he makes no distinction between either of the political parties engaged in it. We cannot see that the leaders on one side have done any better than those on the other.

twelve months. The bank generally discounted paper for 60 or 90 days. Witness gave the names of the directors of the bank. Next June it would be three years since that loan was negotiated. The note had been renewed June 12, 74, and June 15, '75. The note has not yet been paid nor reduced:

The question, What rules have been in force in the bank, in regard to the renewal of such notes, established prior to June, 1875' was objected to by counsel for the respondent.

The question was allowed, modified by existence. Every American and especially every man who is placed in high political position, should feel that he must

communication from Wm. T. Burdett in relation to the loan; witness could not find it; looked for it; that he had it here before the Investigating Committee; he thought that the clerk of the committee handed it back to him.

Mr. Stroggins, Clerk of the Investigating Committee, Mr. Stroggins, Clerk of the Investigating Committee, the lock to him.

Mr. Stroggins, Clerk of the Investigating Committee, the lock of the Investigating Committee in the Investigating Committee in the Investigation of the Inv an honest expression of opinion should injure some aspirant for office. And the discussion itself has the flavor of the stump

handed it back to him.

Mr. Stroggins, Clerk of the Investigating Committee, testified that he handed it back to Mr. Harrison; that it was handled by members of the committee before he copied it; that it was his recollection that he gave it back to Mr. Harrison.

The managers asked what was the contents of the letter; objected to; witness started to read a copy, but was not permitted until after the Senate had voted upon the ruling. The vote stood, ayes 20, noes 3; Mesars. Camden, Guston and Price voting in the negative.

Witness said that he wrote to Wm. S. Burdett that the note would mature at a certain time, and this letter was the an exer. The letter read something like this: "Can't you allow me to renew the note at the same time and terms. I cannot pay the note and keep the stock"

Did Logan Make That Speech 7
Editors Intelligencer:
In yesterday's issue you publish a letter
on Logan, or rather, on Mr. Franklin G.
May's letter concerning Logan. It seems
to us tha "Veritas" has taken upon himself to dispute what was long ago conclusively proven true. He says:
"The truth of the matter is about this:
Thomas Jefferson either intended to say
something complimentary to the Indian
race in his 'Notes on Western Virginia,'
or, writing to make his book interesting,
put the Iamous speech into Logan's
mouth. Possibly Jefferson may have
been imposed upon by some yarn-spin-

put the tamous speech into Logans mouth. Possibly Jefferson may have been imposed upon by some yarn-spinning pioneer. At all evensasist required very little effort for the great brain of the author of the Declaration to evolve from its 'inner consciousness' the production that has immortalized Logan, Chief of the Mingoes."

Passing over any lossness of language in this paragraph, we wish merely to speak of the facts in the case. We suppose "Veritas" is well enough acquainted with history to know that the genuinemess of the Logan speech, and the authencity of Jefferson's account thereof, was first called into question by a relative of Col. Crean, against whom Logan complained in his speech. This relative announced his readiness to enter into debate with Jefferson upon the question, and to finally settle the dispute, the author of the "Notes on Virginia" hunted, and at last found, the only man who of his own personal knowledge could say if the speech was or was not the production of the Indfan. This mas was John Gibson, an officer under the attrocities alluded to in Mr. Jefferson, sent an affidavic in which he stated that the speech was delivered to him by Logan, written down and delivered by him to Lord Dunmore, exactly as given in Mr. Jefferson's "Notes." This sworn testimony is corroborated by numerous other depositions in the light of which to deny the authenticity of Jefferson's statement at this late day is foolish. Drake in his Biographies; Williams in his American Pioneer; Kaufman in his Early History; and McKnight in his Western Border accept and publish the story as History; and McKnight in his Western Border accept and publish the story as true and the speech as genoine. Perhaps, then it would be well for "Veritas" to inform himself before thus contradicting sworn evidence and the carefully formed opinion of everyconstituted authority.

HARVEY HOWARD.

Bellaire, O., January 17, 1876

Bellaire Locals.—A German resident of Gravel Ilill, Named Sylvester Andermot, disappeared last Saturday morning and has not since been heard from. He is described as 5 feet 11 inches high, with brown hair, slightly curled moustache and chin whiskers are very and the state of th moustache and chin whiskers, gray eyes.
Had on when last seen a striped shirt,
dark heavy coat, patched on sleeves,
black pants, patched on knees, and low
black hat. He has been employed for
about four months as a laborer at the
Nail Mill. His wife fears that he has
decomped himself and was allowed. istache and chin whiskers, gray eyes ranged.
Thirteen additions were made to the

ers Eastep and Dawson, were not tried nor will their trial come of before the 24th inst, if then. The prison-ers were taken away to another jail the night of the 13th, no one knowing whither. There seems to be much dis-satisfaction in regard to the action of the Satisfiction in regard to the action of the Sheriff in removing the prisoners fro this place. It is supposed by many the the Judge of the Circuit Court, now he Judge of the Circuit Court, now in ession in this city, will grant a venue giving power to try the prisoners in another county, as it is thought they can-

By Telegraph

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESS.

HOUSE. Washington, January 17.

Bills Offered.

The Speaker called the States for bills or reference, find the following were re-By Mr. Joyce-To retain the stamp du-

By Mr. Joyce—To rotain the stamp duties on medicines; also to prevent traffic in spirituous of intoxicating liquors in the Centennial buildings or on the ground duing the exhibition.

By Mr. Banks—For the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. Starkweather—Prescribing the form of the oath for the members of Con-

ess.

By Mr. Cutler—Applying the proceeds

public lands to the support of free

schools.

By Mr. Parker—Resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the Centennial celebration.

By Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania—
To repeal the act providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency.

By Mr. Lenks—To reduce the salaries

By Mr. Jenks-To reduce the salaries all executive and legislative officers of

of all executive and legislative officers of the government, except army and navy, under \$1,500, 20 per cent and to fix the salary of the President at \$25,000.

By Mr. Randall—Directing discontinuance of work on the streets in Washington and to prevent further use of certificates by the Board of Audit.

By Mr. Harris, of Virginia—To repeal the act prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war except on proof of loyalty.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By Mr. O'Brien—Proposing the follow-

Ey Mr. O'Brien—Proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:
Section 1. That no State shall make any laws respecting the establishment of any religion; and no minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or any State, or shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in any State or-under the United States.

Sec. 2. That no money received by tax-

Sec. 2. That no money received by tax-ation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any pub-lic fund therefor in any public lands de-tooted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised nor lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or de-nominations; nor shall any minister or preacher of the Gospel, or of any relig-ion or denomination, hold office in con-

which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

Mr. O'Brien said that he would offer t as an amendment to Mr. Blaine's prop

osition.

By Mr. Darrall—For the improvement of Bayou Lafourche.

By Mr. Morrey—Appropriating three million dollars to repair and rebuild the levees of the Mississippi.

By Mr. Woodworth—To establish the manner of transportation and to regulate the management of railroad and transportation companies employed in inter
Nata commerce.

State commerce.

By Mr. Hurd—To restore gold and silver to their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments.

THE ANNEST BILL.

Mr. White made a nove to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the Amnesty Bill introduced by him-self, in which deflerson Davis is excluded and also to vote on the amendments

striking out that exception.

Mr. Randall said that that motion Mr. Randall said that that induced could not be put in that form.

The question was then discussed by Messrs. Garfield, Hale, Kasson and Banks, against the point made by M. Randall, and by Messrs. Wood and Randall, in support of it. 'After the discussion the design of the Speaker, was that the point

Mr. White asked the unanimous consent to make a statement before the vote was taken, but objection was made by several Democrats. The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules, and the motion was lost,

pend the rules, and the motion was lost,
yes 188 and nays 110, so two-thirds not
voting in the affirmative, the motion to
suspend the rule was lost.

A large number of Democrats voted
with the Republicans in favor of the motiop, but the more prominent of them voted against it.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time; that a specific and arbritarty period should be prescribed by law at which legal tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that therefore the actentitled an ac and that therefore the actentified an act, to provide for the resumption of specie payment approved January 14, 1875, ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency at as early a period as practicable to report to the House a bill for that purpose. The rules were not suspended; yeas 112, nays 158. 158. Messrs, Faulkner, Hereford and Wil-

son, of West Virginia, voted yea.

AMENDED BULES. Thirteen additions were made to the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

The M. E. Sabbath School presented Rev. Scott, the misionary, a handsome sum for the purchase of books needed in his work in India.

Saturday night the powder magazine of McGregor, Bros. & Co., situated out on Indian Run, was burgiarized and a large quantity of gun and blasting powder stolen. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the theft.

The community was shocked on Saturday at the receipt of the intelligence that Mr. Du Bois, of whose illness we spoke a few days ago, was dead. His body will reach Beliaire to-day, and his funeral will take place from his late residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The sympathies of the entire community are with his bereaved wife and friends.

The Charleston Murdecers.

Charleston, W. Va., January 15.—
Contrary to all expectations, the murderers Eastep and Dawson, were not tried Mr. Cox. from the Committee on Rules

Randall on the piec that it was in the in-terest of economy that it be placed on the same footing as the proposition to increase, and that it gave no additional power to the Committee on Appropria-tions inasmuch as its action could be only recommendatory.

In the course of debate Mr. Randall

Democrats) will come to that at the proper time. The new rule was then adopted-yeas 156, nays 102; nearly a party

SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution call-ing on the President for copies of all the correspondence with Spain in reference to the island of Cuba. Adopted.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution instruct-Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether the lease from the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company the right to take fur seals in Alaska, was made and executed in pursuance of law, and for the best advantage of the United States; also whether the interest of the United States has been properly protected; and whether the Alaska Commercial Company has compiled with its terms and conditions. Adopted.

MILITARY AND CIVIL. Mr. Wood also offered a resolution in-structing the Committee on Military Af-fairs to inquire whether since the close of the rebellion any army officers on the active list have held or exercised functions of civil officers, either in the diplomatic of civil officers, either in the diplomatic or consular service, or to carry on any negotiations or arrangements with any foreign government or people, or asclerk or secretary of the President, or to perform any civil duties in or about the Executive office, under whatever authority, and what legislation is necessary to prevent such assignment. Adopted, CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.

Mr. Hendee introduced a bill for print ing the speeches delivered in Congress in the language in which they are delivered. Referred.

ONE TERM. Mr. New introduced a constitutional mendment to limit the Presidential term o four years. Referred. DISTRICT LIBEL LAW.

to four years. Referred.

Mr. Knote offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to consider the law now in force in the District of Columbia relating to libel. Adopted. The House at 4:30 adjourned.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, showing the progress of the work during the year ending June 30th 1875, accompanied by an engraved map showing the proditions of work on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Wednesday next, to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions recently submitted by him in regard to the Mississipi elections.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of E. T. Beauregard for the removal of his olitical disabilities. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Finance, reported with amendments the Senate bill to amend the act granting a charter to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. West introduced a bill to amend the acts to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the

of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, ap-

of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, approved July 1st, 1862. He offered the bill with the view to protect the interests of the Government, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Morrill (of Vernmt) inquired if this bill had any thing to do with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. West replied that no road was mentioned in the bill.

Mr. Sargent said that the Judiciary Committee had already been instructed to inquire tho the subject. These railroad companies in every way placed themselves in a defiant attitude toward the Government, and he thought the Judiciary Committee was the proper one to have the subject in charge, and hoped that the Senator from Louisians (West) would consent to the bill being referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. West also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies the bonds and

Mr. West also introduced a bilt or cover from the Central and Union Pa-cific Railroad Companies the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amounts prescribed by law. He said \$3,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued amount authorized by law. There had been issued to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies over \$53,000,000, while the act of Congress specifically provided that no more than \$550,000,000 worth of bonds should be given them. Not only had the bonds been issued in excess of the amount authorized, but the government had been paying interest on them. Consequently the government, by an erroneous contract of the contract of the paying interest on them. Consequently the government, by an erroneous contract of the paying interest on them. the government, by an erroneous con-struction of the law, had been deprived of over \$3,000,000 worth of bonds and paid interest in excess as well as on the \$50,-000,000 authorized. Mr. Morrill said he was in favor of the

Mr. Morrill said he was in favor of the bill, but he did not desire to be committed to the idea which he had heard of, to the effect that any amount recovered from these roads should be given to aid the Southern Pacific Railroad. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendment the Senate bill to extend the time for the contention and completion of the Northern

struction and completion of the Northern amendments be printed and the bill and amendments be recommitted. So ordered. Mr. Boutwell gave notice that on Fri-day next he would submit resolutions in

MORE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Boutwell presented a petition of the citizens of Massachusetts, asking the passage of a law making every mem Congress directly responsible to the elec-tors of his district. The majority of whom, in he does not meet their espectations of justify their confidence, may at any time recall him and appoint a successor. Re-ferred to Judiclary.

STANDARD MONEY.

STANDARD MOREL.

Mr. Sherman submitted a concurrent resolution-proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. Referred to Finance Committee. The resolution requests the President

The resolution requests the President to propose a treaty convention between the two countries to establish a dollar as money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by coin made of a standard gold, 9-10 pure metal and 1-10 copper or copper and silver alloy. Five of these mew dollars are to be the equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coins of various denominations conforming to this standard are to be issued and be legal tenders within each country.

on the same footing as the proposition to increase, and that it gave no additional power to the Committee on Appropriations inasmuch as its action could be only recommendatory.

In the course of debate Mr. Randall having spoken of the desire of the Committee on Appropriations to push it into the way of retrenchment, was told by Mr. Banks that we (the Republicans) will push you in it even to the extent of cutting down the salaries of members, to which Mr. Randall said that we (the

pany, they may be paid by any purchaser at a tax sale of such lands and constitute a lien upon the patent, which shall then be issued to the company. The bill also requires the Pacific Railroad Co. to sell any land not disposed of within three years after the completion of any road

to the first settlers upon compliance with the terms of the pre-emption laws. IN RELATION TO SILVER CORN.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to amend
the laws relating to silver coin. It proposes to make a trade dollar a legal tender at its nominal value for amounts not exceeding twenty dollars in any one pay ment, and silver half dollars a legal ter

Senator West's bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad acts of January 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864, proposes to repeal so much of the existing laws as provided that only one-half of the compensation for the services rendered for the government by the Pacific Railroad Companies, shall be repuired to be applied to the payment of the government bonds issued to aid the construction of their roads. The bill then provides that from and after its PACFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

amount is fully re-embursed to the United States.

Senator West's bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, certain bonds and cupons, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require a payment from them of the sum of \$3,121,632 with interest thereon, for which amount the 'bill asserts that the bonds of the United States were issued to said companies in excess of and in violation of the limitation prescribed by section 11 of the Pacific Railroad act, approved July 1, 1862.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to require from said companies the repayment of all interest on the coupons of said bonds which have been paid by the United States since their issue

paid by the United States since their issu paid by the United States since their issue and the value of all unpaid coupons attached to said bonds, and in case either of said companies shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within 60 days after the demand is made on its treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that fact to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute a proceeding to collect and otherwise obtain redress in respect of the same in the proper Circuit Court of the United States and prosecute the suit with all convenient dispatch to a final determination. The bill, further provides that such causes shall have precedence in the Circuit or United States Supreme Courts over all other business.

JOINT BULES.

JOINT RULES.

Mr. Hamlin called up the resolution of Edmunds, reported favorably by the Committee on Rules, which provides that the joint rules in force at the last session of Congress shall be the joint rules for the government of the two Houses during the present session, the question being on the amendment of Morton to except the 22d intertwhich is relation to counting the value. oint rule in relation to counting the vote or President and Vice President of the

(Davis) Trdrsday last, and it would not be ready for the use of the Senate until to-morrow. He therefore hoped that the resolution in regard to the joint rule would be disposed of to-day, so that the resolution of Davis, calling for a committee to inquire into the books and accounts of the Treasury Department could be resumed to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution in regard to the joint rules. After debate, the Senate, without action upon the resolution, went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

Suspended Operations.

RIGHMOND, VA., January '17.— The Tredegar Iron Works Company have suspended. From five hundred to six hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. Liabilities not yet known.

Gen. Joseph Sanders, President of the Tredegar Iron Company, makes a brief statement to the effect that the company having lost largely by the failure of other parties during the panic of 1873, has been compelled in consequence of those losses. and the continued depression of the iron trade, to suspend payment. It is hoped, however, that the suspension will be temporary. Before the panic the company was worth a million and a half dollars over its liabilities. After the panic of 1873 the company, owing to the large amounts due by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the New York, Oawego & Midland railroads, became embarrassed and were granted an extension by the creditors, being secured by deeds of trust on the company's property. It is believed that their liabilities not covered by said deed, will not exceed a hundred thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS.

Confessed Murder.

Confessed Murder.

New Orleans, January 17.—Joaquin Carausea, a native of the Phillipine Islands, was arrested here this morning for shooting at Rappel Gonsales with intent to kill. Carsusea, upon being taken to the station house, informed the officer that he had murdered his wife last night because she had entered into a plot with Gonsales and a Mexican to rob him and on to Soain. The police went to Carau-Gonasies and a atexican to rob him an go to Spain. The police went to Carau sea's room, where they found the bod of Carausea's wife on the bed. The weapon used by the murderer was shoemaker's knife.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A correspondent of the Times at Alex A correspondent of the Times at Landria, La, reports the murder of Tom Barrett at Pineville by a United States soldier named E. A. Fordham, of Ohio and the mortal wounding of Fordham by Barrett's brother.

Reck the Coming Scientor.

Louisville, January I7.—The name of ox-Gov. Leslie was withdrawn from the Senatorial contest this morning at Frankfort, leaving but two candidates, Hon. J. B. Beck and General John S. Williams. A Democratic caucus will be held tonight, and dispatches from Frankfort incline to the belief that Beck is the coming man. man, HANGED FOR RAPE.

Information from Tip Top Station, L P. & S. A. R. R., conveys the intelligence that an unknown negro was hanged there Sunday evening by a mob for outraging a respectable young white lady.

LUDINGTON, January 17.-A fire Sun day destroyed three buildings owned b Mrs. O'Brien; loss \$2,500; no insuarnos Also Foster & Stanfield's store; loss \$16, 000; insured \$13,000.

Senatorial Balloting in the Ken tucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, January 17 .- The fir ballot in the Kentucky Legislature to-day resulted as follows: Beck 52, Williams 40, Leslic 29, Wadsworth 14. After this ballot Mr. Leslie withdrew. WASHINGTON.

Formal Announcement to the Senate of the Death of Vice President Wilson.

President Wilson.

Washington, D. C., January 17.—The death of Vice President Wilson will be announced to the Senate on Friday next by Senator Boutwell, who will speak on the life and character of the deceased. Senators Anthony, Cameron (of Pennsylvania), Cragin, Dawes, Gordon, Hamlin, Ingalis, Morrill (of Vermont), Morton and Stevenson will also make addresses. The President has nominated George S. Bangs for Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago.

The special committee to investigate the general affairs of the Freedmen Bank this morning agreed that the investigation should be private. The Commissioners with the books of the institution were before the committee.

fore the committee.

Secretary Fish was to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by invitation, and in general terms informed the committee of the present condition of the Cuban question. He did not specifically state the terms of the circular adversed to the foreign nations on that subject, but intimated that it merely asked their general support in the event of mediation or intervention by the United ed their general support in the event of mediation or intervention by the United States. Alluding to the recent Madrid telegram giving the outline of Spain,s reply to the American circular he said he did not regard its tone as unfriendly. As to the negotiations now in progress they were conducted in a conciliatory spirit on both sides and certainly without threats on the part of the United States, and he hoped that negotiations would terminate satisfactorily. He was willing that the correspondence should be laid before the House, and this would be done should that body call for it. Subsequently a resolution was passed calling for the

should that body call for it. Subsequently a resolution was passed calling for the correspondence which will soon be communicated by the President to the House.

The following postmasiers were confirmed by the Senate: G. W. Taller, Martinsburg, W. Va.; A. C. Valentine, Sandusky, O.; R. V. Bogert, Bearer Dam, Wisconsin; G. W. Porter, Clinton, Ill.; L. H. Post, DeKnalb, Centre Ill.; Mrs. C. A. Dickerson, Boscobel, Wis; Daniel Harker, jr., Wilton Junction, lowa; Jas. H. Crowder, Missouri Valley, Iowa. IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court declaion, Scammon vs. Kimmball, the assignce appealed from the Circuit Court for the district of Illinois. In this case it is found that any moneys deposited by the Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago with the complainant, Scammon, and which he still owes to the Company or to assignee, was and is held by him as a private banker and not as Tressurer of the Company, and it is held that any loss sustained by the complainants by the great fire at Chicago for which the bankrupt corporahicago for which the bankrupt corpora ion were and are liable as insurers may be set off against that claim of the bank rupt corporation. Reversed.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE. DEMOGRATIO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives received a letter from Augustus Schell saying that he will issue a call to-morrow for the Democratic National Committee to meet at Washington on the 22d of February to fix a place and time for holding a Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

The members of the National Republi-

The members of the National Republican Congressional Convention at a meeting to-night took measures for filling the existing vacancles, looking to active operations in the coming campaign. The following is a letter of Gen. Beauergard, applying for the removal of his political disabilities:

New Orleans, January 9.

Dear General: My friends here, believing that I can be of service to the State of Louisiana by becoming a member of the proposed Levee Board of Commissioners, have expressed a desire that I should apply to have my disabilities removed, that there should be no doubt of my ability to hold a State appointment. I beg you, therefore, to have the kindness to present to Congress this my application for the removal of my disabilities.

Yours very Arnly,

G. T. Braundoard.

To General G. B. Gordon, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. NEW ORLEANS, January 9.

WAS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFIC WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—1 a. s

Valinotos, D. C., Jan. 13—1 a. ...

Walinotos, D. C., Jan. 13—1 a. ...

PRONON England, cloudy, forgy and warmer, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and light rain or snow in the northern portions.

For Middle States, partly cloudy and marker followed by rain during the more followed by rain during the more followed by rain winds and

warmer, followed by rain during the evening, with east to south winds and slowly falling barometer.

For South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy and warm during the day, with south winds and falling barometer.
For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slight changes in the temperature, a falling barometer during the day, southerly to westerly winds, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain.
For the Lake Region, increasing cloudiness, light rain, a falling and low barometer, southeast to southwest winds are reasing in force and temperature and remaining above freezing except near Lake Superior.

The Courier will leave for Parkersburg, at the rusual hour to-day.
The Rees is expected to resume her trips between Wheeling and Sunfish to-day.
The Arlington, en route to Cincinnati, is due from Pittsbugh to-day.

PITTSBURGOI, January 17.—River 5 feet 8 inches and stationary. Weather mild and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Arrived—Kattie Greenville and Lee, Vicksburg-to-day for the property of t

maining above freezing except near Jace
Superior.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower
Missouri Valleys, rain in the southern
parts of these districts, with variable
winds shifting to the northwest and
southwest, low barometer during the day,
followed by cooler wenther and rising
barometer.

barometer.

The Cumberland river will rise rapidly below Nashville, and the Central Mississippi will fall slowly.

International Temperance Call. International Temperance Call.

New Yong, January 17.—The National Temperance Society has issued a call for an International Temperence Conference in Philadelphia on June 13th, as a fitting occasion to consider the relations of temperance reform in its more scientific, economic, intellectual, social, moral, and religious aspect to individual, and national life, its progress and needs, and invites to its deliberations representatives of the cause of temperance from foreign countries.

Marine Intelligence

foreign countries.

Marine Intelligence.
PHILADELIPHIA, January 17.—Arrived
—Steamship Indians from Liverpool.
LONDON, January 17.—The steamships
Celtic, Olympia, Great Western and Canada from New York, and Sardinian from
Portland, have arrived out.
NEW YORK, January 17.—Arrived—
Steamer England from Liverpool.

Shot and Killed by His Wife.

CINCIENATI, January 17. — Edward
Richardson, a prominent citizen of Massillon, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed
yesterday by his wife. She states that
the act was done in self detence, as her
husband was approaching her to cut her
throw with a razor. It is thought by
many to have been a premedidate deflair.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—River 19 feet
11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy Shot and Killed by His Wife.

Cincinnati, January 17.—River 19 feet
11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy
and warm, Arrived—Hudson. Wheel
ing. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh;
Garrett and barges, New Orleans.

| Continuation of the week 2470 against 25,303 that
week before. Yorkers \$7a7 20; Philisdelphia \$7.3047 50.
| Shinger—Rocelpts since Friday 4,000
| Shinger—Rocelpts since Friday 4,000
| Other week 15,400 against 19,00 the week before. Selling at \$4a0,00.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, January 17.—The Times in an editorial urging the adhesion to Coun Andrassy's note says: The Sablime Porte was never before in so critical a state. If the opportunity Count Andrassy's note offers for settling the eastern question is allowed to pass Europe may soon be forced to apply rougher methods to widen the area. England may be able to determine whether the occa-

sibility. EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly report of the grain trade, says winter returned last week with greatly increased severity, but no change from the mild and damp weather has been serviceable to the newly threshed samples, which had scarcely found buyers in consequence of their miserable condition. To this we attribute a moderate decline in averages rather than to any actual reduction, but we can hardly rely upon a full recovery in the condition until March sets in. So we have six weeks before we can expect much benefit, though the land has been much benefit, though the land has been getting somewhat drained of superfluous moisture in preparation for spring planting. We note by the weekly sales that now we have a ratily resulted the average. ing. We note by the weekly sales that now we have exactly reacked the average, of last year, when the grop was a good one. Unless imports continue to be over dene and the New York quotations are fully five shillings per quarter dearer, there must eventually be a recovery in

COTTON MILLS BURNED. Lumme & Simpson's cotton mills at Astley were burned to-day. Damage \$40,000. Two hundred operators are out

CALCUTTA, January 17.—The Prince of Wales has Jeft Delhi for Lahore and Cashmere. The Rajah of Cashmere is preparing a magnificent reception. The Mexican Raids. Washington, January 17.—The Texas Border Committee have appointed a sub-committee to examine the information in

the War Department on the subject of the raids from Mexico, &c. The committee will not visit Texas, but will send to Texas for persons and papers. Senatorial Nomination. DES MOINES, January 17.—The Demo crats in the Caucus this evening nominated Hon. Shephard Lefler as United State

Indianopolis, January 17.—The argument for a re-hearing in the Hill case was heard in the United States Court to-day, but the decision of the court has not been

received.

LITLE ROCK, January 17.—George Spencer was to-day arrested for killing Harriet McCrea in a scuffle last Monday. He caught her by the hair and broke her neck across the back of the chair in which she was sitting. She lingered a week and died last night from Asphyxia.

we hundred conductors were present. A ball was given by the Order this evening, tended.

MEMPHIS, Fobruary 17.—The Appeal says that last Thursday night four negro desperadoes named Jim Stokes, Bob Young, Carey Irwin and Tom Pugh were taken from jail at Friar's Point, Miss., by a mob of sixty men, half of whom were negroes, and carried about a mile from the town, where they were riddled with bullets and left.

The marks last night indicated 8 feet 2

The marks last night indicated 8 left z inches and falling.

The Market Boy departed for Pitz-burgh about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamer Express did not leave for Parkersburg. She is still lying near the The steamer J. L. Rhodes arrived from

Ane steamer J. L. knodes arrived from New Orleans about 10 o'clock, and after putting off a lot of sugar and molasses de-parted for Pittsburgh. The Andes arrived from Cincinnati at half-past 1 o'clock, with a fair trip, con-sisting principally of sugar, molasses and metal. The O'Neal and Star of the West have

resumed their regular trips.

The river is nealy clear of ice now, not enough running to impede navigation.

The Andes will depart for Cincinnati

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Arrived-Katie Greenville and Lee, Vicksburg, Charles Morgan. Up—Schenck, Ohio river; Future City, and Belle of Shreeve-port, St. Louis. Departed—Katie Greenville. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAINO, January 17.—No arrivals or departures. River 20 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather foggy this evening; mercury 50°.

EVANSVILE, January 17.—Weather cloudy and damp: mercury from 47 to 55°.

cloudy and damp; mercury from 47 to 55°. River rising, 14 and 1-10 on gauge. Up— Grey Eagle and George Roberts. Down— Pat Cleburne and J. D. Parker. Busin-Pat Cleburne and J. D. Parker. Business light.

LOUSYILLE, January 17.—Weather warm and cloudy. Arrived—Warner, Sherlock, Cherökee and Turner, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Sherlock, Cherokee, Glasgow and Turner, Cincinnati: Warner, Pittaburgh. 9 feet in canal, 6 feet on falls.

Vicksburg, January 17.— Down—Mary Belle and Maude, Simpson Horner in not.

in port. MEMPHIS, January 17.—River fell 11

MEMPHIS, January 17.—River fell 11 inches. Weather warm, and rain still continues on: A heavy fog on river which detains the boats. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; Bismarck, New Orleans.

St. Louis, January 17.—Arrived—none. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Boyd, Illinois river. River falling, ice run out. Weather cloudy, damp and warm. NASHYILLE, January 17.—River rising and 13 feet on the shoals.—Arrived Sam Long, Cairo. Departed—Sam Long.

Long, Cairo. Departed-Sam Long,